	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Tamil Nadu	7.6	10.0	13.2
Tripura	0.0	0.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	8.8	9.3	10.3
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.3	0.4
West Bengal	4.8	6.5	6.7
D & N Havelli	0.0	0.0	#
Delhi	0.0	0.0	#
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	0.8
All India	148.4	252.9	261.0

Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable

Target for agricultural growth

1944. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for growth of agriculture during each of the years of Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans;

(b) the actual growth rate acheived during each of those years;

(c) the reasons for decline in growth rate of agriculture, if any, years-wise;

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to boost the growth rate of agriculture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The targeted average annual growth rates in agriculture and allied sectors during Ninth Plan

(1997—2002) and Tenth Plan (2002—07) Periods were set by Planning Commission at 3.9 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. The actual growth rates achieved in each year of Ninth Plan and in the first four years of Tenth Plan are given below:

Year/Five Year Plan	Targeted Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Actual Annual Growth Rate (%)
	Ninth Five Year Plan	
1997-98	3.9	-2.4
1998-99	3.9	6.2
1999-2000	3.9	0.3
2000-01	3.9	-0.1
2001-02	3.9	6.3
	Tenth Five Year Plan	
2002-03	4.0	-6.9
2003-04	4.0	10.0
2004-05	4.0	0.7
2005-06 (Advance Estimates)	4.0	2.3

Source: Tenth Plan Document: Central Statistical Organization.

(c) The achievement fell short of the targeted growth rates in certain years of the Ninth Plan and in the first four years of the Tenth Plan (2002-06) due to weather related shocks caused mostly by deficiency in rainfall as about 60 percent of area under cultivation is rain dependent and wide variations in temperature during crop growth.

(d) and (e) A series of initiatives through various schemes have been taken by the Government in the areas of increased credit coverage, irrigation expansion, crop diversification, marketing infrastructure, horticulture, extension services, storage facilities and market reforms to enhance production and productivity in agriculture sector. This process is being further strengthened through farm mechanization, agri-clinics and agri-business centres. The areas for high investment include micro

irrigation comprising drip and sprinkler irrigation, National Horticulture Mission, having end-to-end approach. These initiatives are expected to boost growth in agricultural sector.

Working of KVKs and ATMAs

1945. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are working satisfactorily in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether there is a difference of opinion between KVKs and Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) regarding forwarding the action plan through ATMAs; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken to avoid the differences of opinion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The KVK aims at technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology and its dissemination through training of farmers and extension personnel. A number of extension activities are taken up by the KVKs to create awareness of improved agricultural technology, besides availability of seeds and planting materials produced by KVKs among the farmers.

As far as KVKs in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are 22 KVKs covering all the rural districts of the State. During the last year, these KVKs have taken up 91 technologies for on-farm trial, 1925 frontline demonstrations, 2430 training programmes benefiting 70,145 farmers and 5089 extension personnel, and 1048 extension activities benefiting 60,614 farmers, besides production of 3759 quintal seed and 1.15 lakh seedlings/saplings for its availability to the farmers.

(c) and (d) The Annual Action Plan of the KVKs are discussed and finalized in the Scientific Advisory Committee having representatives of research, extension, farmers, development departments, and financial institutions. These Action Plans are then approved in the Zonal Workshops. It has been decided to finalize the varieties and place for